

to it. "I should act," continued he, "directly in the teeth of the instructions I have received from this illustrious woman—I should disobey her solemn commands, if I had even used the word recrimination, without being driven to it by absolute, over-ruling necessity. I should also act in opposition to the same command, if I argued in another mode—that levity, indiscretion, or even criminal intercourse, do not necessarily injure the honour of the crown or the character of the country. Scandals against the Queen have not been proved, but bruited and gossiped about the continent and collected with the utmost industry, while no such jealous watch was kept over the conduct of persons in the same illustrious family at home. In the same way I postpone all matters previous to marriage, because they are not absolutely bound in with this dangerous and tremendous question. They are not necessary to the safety of my client. If they were, an advocate knows but one duty—and, cost what it may, whatever principles, powers, or dominions he might defend, he is bound to discharge it. When, however, it is said that indiscreet conduct, or improper familiarity was fatal to the dignity of the crown, what answer can be given to the statement—that a licentious, disgraceful, and a vulgar intercourse, has been proved against one member of the royal family, without his being thought that the honour of the crown or the peace of the nation were involved in it. Are we arrived at that degree of refinement in society when things cannot be called by their proper names, and when a lady in the weaker sex is to be passed over as a venial offence in the stronger? I appeal to the justice of the house, to its nobles, represented by the heads of the church, whether adultery is to be considered a crime only in a woman. The excited individual to whose case I now refer, had confessed the commission of the crime—and is the honour of the crown less connected with the purity of a prince than of a princess. This allusion is wrong from me by necessity. I acknowledge, with gratitude, the obligations of this country, and of Europe, to the prince to whom I refer, and nothing can induce me to alter my recorded sense of the baseness of the conspiracy by which his failings were dragged before the public. After further enforcing this point, he proceeded to argue that the good sense of the people of England would look upon the introduction of the honour of the crown in the safety of the state into this question, as a ridiculous pretext, & would say in their homely language, 'there is a man who wishes to get rid of his wife, and the peace and the dearest interest of the country, and the feelings of a rational and moral people are to be sacrificed to the gratification of his wish.'—The learned counsel next quoted the opinion of Sir W. Scott on the sanctity of the marriage contract, and observed with much severity on the artful mode in which the country was represented as the party prosecuting this bill, when in fact, the Attorney general appeared as counsel for the King. The Attorney general, with great ingenuity, had this day kept up the pretence. The sincerity of men's professions was to be judged of from their conduct, and one little action was better than the longest speech. The conduct of ministers proved to him that the King was the party prosecuting, and that the assertions of his servants were untrue. Who had encouraged the Queen to go aboard, at a time of life when she naturally sought repose from the persecution to which she had been subject in this country?—Who had persuaded her to resist the advice of those (among whom he was one) who had ventured to stake their heads that she would be safe in England, while abroad she would be surrounded by foreigners spies and informers. The King's ministers had done their utmost to promote her absence—they had promised her tranquillity, ease, and liberty. There was to be no spying, no spies, no encouragement of slander; yet reports daily grew uglier, and more malignant came over, and four years ago they had assumed a certain degree of consistency. Still no hint was given that it would be proper to return, and he (Mr. B.) would venture his existence that any man would have been looked upon as an enemy, and have had the doors of the court flung in his face who had recommended that the Queen should be requested to return to this country—When

she became Queen, did they change their system? Did they then pretend that the honour of the royal family was in jeopardy while she remained abroad under existing circumstances? Was in short, any thing done to vindicate the dignity of the crown, and to avoid an inquiry most distressing to the long suffering people of England? No remonstrance was sent out—no endeavour to claim—she might do as she pleased while the Queen continued on the continent. She was to be pensioned to remain there, and to enjoy the rank she was supposed to have degraded, and the privileges she was said to have forfeited. She was to have even an increase of income that she might be wicked on a larger scale, and she might become a spectacle in the eyes of foreigners who envied and hated us. It was only when she talked of returning to England that these caresses became important. The moment she set her foot on shore, then rose these phantoms of degraded character and insulted honour. He would not believe that ministers themselves gave credit to the fabrications contained in the green bag, and he must have a mind capable of swallowing the most monstrous improbabilities. Who could lend his ears for a moment to one stating that the preamble of the bill, Mr. Brougham said, was in the following terms:—'I close here what I have to urge, not because I have nothing more to urge, but because I know your lords are men of justice, men of principle, men of ordinary sagacity—above all, that you are men of honour, and I am confident that I have not made any appeal to you upon this bill in vain.' True it is, that a committee has reported in its favour—but he is certain that the great object is, who tells us to consult our apparent consistency at the expense of absolute truth. The speaker retraced the steps you were induced to take at an unwary moment, the sooner you will promote the peace and safety of the country, and the more you will consult the true dignity and honour of the crown. It your lordships decide that this measure shall proceed no further, you will be saviours of the state, and secure the substantial happiness of the whole community."

The Lord Chancellor then called on Mr. Denman, observing that two counsel only could be heard.

Mr. Denman requested, as an indulgence at this late hour, after so anxious an attendance, and in the present state of his health, that their lordships would allow him to proceed to-morrow.

The Earl of Liverpool, with the utmost readiness, gave his consent.

In answer to a question from Mr. Brougham, the Lord Chancellor repeated that only two counsel could be heard on each side, and added that the house would proceed to-morrow, at the same hour, at which business commenced this day.

The house then adjourned at a few minutes past four o'clock.

The Queen left the house almost immediately—and, on ascending her carriage was enthusiastically cheered by an immense concourse of people, whom the military could not restrain. The whole of the old and new Palace yard was filled, and the crowd accompanied her majesty up Parliament-st. to St. James's square.

The foot soldiers who were drawn up on parade, in Palace Yard, presented arms as soon as her majesty made her appearance.

We have heard of no riot, or of any excesses committed by the multitude, altho' the guards were very much hooded, and in some instances even pelted with orange peel, &c.

The private letters by the French mail were delivered this morning and the intelligence they bring from Italy and Sicily is of an unimportant nature. At Palermo tranquillity had been completely restored, and a provisional junta had been formed for the preservation of the peace of the city. We are happy to state that the number of the killed and wounded, on the fatal days of the 16th and 17th July is much exaggerated in the private letters previously obtained. Although the carnage was great, yet the number of 5000 killed and wounded is much overstated. The latest accounts from Messina represent that city as enjoying perfect tranquillity. Commerce continues in the same state of activity, and there seems to be no probability of any material alteration.

Accounts from the river Plate announce the death of Lord Robert Spencer, in a duel with the first

lieutenant. Lord R. S. was captain of the Owen Glendower frigate.

From the London Courier of August 14.

Some anxiety is beginning to be entertained for the fate of Lieutenant Parry and the other adventurers towards the north pole. It is almost certain that they cannot have discovered and made a good passage through any of the Straits, as, if so, we should have heard tidings of them before now from China. The supposition is, that the vessels took shelter in some cove out of the reach of drifting ice, and that, on the opening of the sea again, they have persevered in their search, out of the line of the whale fishery; otherwise some of the ships that are returned would have brought us accounts of them.

Naples, July 25.

I have seen an English gentleman who was in Palermo on the 19th, & who gives a most plausible account of the state of that city. The disturbances broke out about midnight on the 18th, and on the following day assumed a most serious aspect. The populace possessed themselves of a considerable quantity of arms and a powder magazine, and carried by assault three of the principal forts. They shortly after set at liberty 700 galley slaves, and 1500 felons, and gave them arms; a circumstance which proved as you may imagine, a prelude to the most dreadful scenes. Nearly the whole of the garrison were massacred, & those who escaped death were made prisoners, and were confined in one of the forts. The police afterwards divided into two parties, one avowed for the British Constitution, the other for that of Spain, while some began calling out for independence and a Republic, and commenced firing upon their fellow citizens. Several palaces have been burnt, & several noblemen assassinated. The public building containing the records of the Courts of Justice has been destroyed, and all the documents burnt. The port captain of Palermo has been put to death by the mob. When our informant left Palermo, he says the hospitals were full of wounded, without medical attendance, the city nearly without provisions, and the streets presenting the appearance of a field of battle. From the British Consul's house he was accompanied to the beach by eight men of one party, who on their way had more than one skirmish with the other. British subjects and property, however, were respected by both sides, and we need not entertain any apprehensions for the safety of our friends. This as far it goes, is satisfactory, but there would have been more ground for confidence, had not the armed multitude consisted of such a number of men escaped from prison.—The vessel which brought our informant was becalmed off Palermo till the evening of the 30th, when a brisk firing still continued.

The nobility and other individuals from Sicily who are now here, and have hitherto refused to swear to the Constitution, considered themselves menaced since the arrival of the news from Palermo. They have been obliged to present themselves ready to take the oath required, and even to surrender themselves as prisoners to be confined in the Castle of San Elmo, in order to serve as hostages for the conduct of their fellow countrymen in Sicily. His Royal Highness the Prince has accepted their offer, and they have in consequence been received into that citadel. Amongst their number we remarked the Princes of Caserta, Niscemi, Sciarra, Samporeale, Spaccalorino, Linguagrossa, Butera, the Duke Branciforte, Lieut. General Fardella, Field Marshal the Marquis Castel-Lentino, the Chevalier Borgia, Lieut. Gen. Diego Naselli, the Marquis de Camp Stanti, the Counts Giagello and Sattello, the Count Lucchessi, Mayor Domo, the Prince of Salerno, the Counsellor Pasqualina, Mr. Balsamo, Mr. Blasi, and other officers of our marine.

There is no news from Sicily subsequent to the departure of the Neapolitan Functionaries; we only know, that at the moment of his departure, the Lieut. Gen. Naselli, appointed a Provisional Junta, to whom he wrote the following letter:

"I have left to you the government of Sicily. It is your interest to maintain tranquillity, especially in the capital, and of course in the rest of the Island. If my house had not been assailed by innumerable

multitudes, menacing myself and all who were with me with death, if two soldiers of my guard had not been killed, and a great number wounded, I should not have quitted the government which the king had confided to me; I should not have ceased to guarantee the Constitution; upwards of 200 shots were fired at me; it was no longer prudent to remain. You are witnesses of what I have done, my conscience tells me that I have not acted contrary to the wishes of the nation, nor have I violated the orders of the king, I have neglected no means to prevent disorder and anarchy.—The troops destined to preserve tranquillity from the moment of my embarkation at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, have had no further communication with me, I am ignorant, therefore, of what has since passed. I have nothing more to do; be more happy than me. I hope for the happiness of my country, and of my fellow citizens."

(Signed.)

NASELLI."

The Prince Vicar General has issued a Proclamation to the people, desiring them to wait patient till the meeting of the Parliament, when the requisition reform will be carried into effect.

A letter from Palermo, dated the 17th, contains the following information, &c.

An order of the day, announces that all the new regulations, introduced by General Nugent, are abolished and the army is to follow in future, the French regulations, in the manner they had been modified by Joachim Murat. The regulations of Gen. Nugent, had long since excessively displeased our army, not only on account of their novelty, but still more on account of their being every moment changed or modified by circulars.

The Prince Pignatelli Strongoli, one of the chiefs of the ruling party, has caused to be published an historical expose of the revolution now actually in operation. In it he assures the reader that the Neapolitans in 1815, voluntarily abandoned Murat because he then refused to give them a constitution.

The constitutional journal has inserted a violent proclamation in the name of the citizens, promoters of the constitution, in which several long declamations are concluded by this imprecation, "Eternal hatred and persecution to all those who shall abandon the constitutional standard."

July 20.

While the Sicilian news was spreading through this capital, the Junta of public safety caused the following proclamation to be published and posted up:

"On the 16th there was a rising at Palermo; the troops hastened to establish order; but unhappily the blood was shed of those who ought to love one another as children and brothers.

In the midst of this lamentable catastrophe Neapolitan citizens were scruitously respected. The seditions did not think of violating the sacred rights of hospitality. Some of them who had plundered a house were obliged to restore the property which was ascertained to belong to one of our fellow citizens.

But already a Junta formed in the moment of the greatest danger, and composed of persons friendly to order, will have restored peace to the city, cruelly harassed by factious men, unworthy to have a country."

London, Aug. 15.

It is reported that four camps are about to be formed; the two greatest will be on Hounslow heath, and on Black heath.

Mr. James Broughman, brother of the queen's counsellor, left town on Saturday, for the continent on matters relative to the ensuing trial.

The rev. Mr. Gillespie, minister of Kells, has been arrested for praying for the queen. He acted as Chaplain to the Stewartry yeomanry, and in his prayer after many petitions in behalf of his majesty, he added the words—"Bless also the queen;" and for this high crime was arrested the same evening by the commanding officer.

Several whalers have arrived from Davis' Straits, some of them having been as far north as 74.10. They neither saw nor heard of the discovery ships, which, if they did not find a passage to the polar ocean it may be expected wintered in some of the bays or rivers on the west side of Davis' Straits.

The boat and persons who unfortunately lost, by crossing the side, on Saturday morning, the Carnarvon market, I will tell you with what I heard from a riner, who was an eye-witness of the sad calamity: at nine o'clock AM 25 in number, including women, and children, set off in a small ferry boat, which carried considerably too much for the to go safely over with, in the weather, but it then blew a gale wind, and before the boat was half way across the Menai, immediately filled with water, and every soul on board perished, excepting Hugh Williams, of Bala, in the number of Angles, on the unfortunate sufferers were found.

A private letter from Vienna of July 27th, states, that the relations with Russia are good, and here is a frequent interchange of Couriers. An interview expected to take place between Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia. The of the approaching death of William Frederick Hohenzollern—All the Austrian troops would demise, occupy the States of Church.

Paris papers of the 10th have arrived. A letter dated Vienna 10 states that the new Neapolitan minister, has had several interviews with prince Metternich, the character of Ambassador was acknowledged on the ground of the king of Naples and his acted under restraint. It is said that the Austrian government will take no part respecting the intentions of the great Powers, to whom negotiations have been made, by the ed.

It is announced from Naples, under date of the 26th of July, the military commission appointed to try the soldiers of the E regiment, for the outrages committed on the 17th, have condemned 21 of them to the punishment of death, which has been commuted to the Hereditary Prince to 10 years hard labour. A new weekly publication, published in Naples, given in one of its numbers a list of all the members of the Carbonari residing in the Kingdoms. The new Ambassadors to the principal Courts of Europe, the new constitution have nominated. Prince Caracciolo, destined for Rome; the Duke Gallo for Vienna; M. Paulodorus proceeds to London; the Marquis of Spacca Fornio to On the affairs of Sicily it is stated that the late declaration of motion has been confined to the capital, and the other parts of the island remained tranquil. Archbishop of Palermo had ordered the reins of Government to be relaxed, and it was hoped to restore order.

The Pampluna Gazette of the 2d inst. announces that the elements in Galicia are completely terminated. The Archbishop of his brother, the Count Toranzo, and several Prelates, have been conveyed to the tadel of Coruna. A report been circulated at Madrid, that King was carried off from Seville, but its falsehood was fully acknowledged.

The accounts from Madrid to the 31st. In the sitting of Cortes of the 27th, a petition read from certain monks of praying that the secularization of the regular clergy might be extended to those of their order. Provisional Junta having favourable report on the petition was referred to the Executive Committee. The sitting of the was chiefly devoted to the consideration of the subject finally transferred to the committee of legislation, finances, and agriculture. In the sitting of the question relative to the reign bottoms was discussed. proposition on the committee, to repeal the law of 1778, and to foreign and native vessels the same duties were rejected. referred back for reconsideration. The minister read the plan of a decree, consisting of seven articles, for the formation of a corps called the Legion Salvadora, and to consist of Nationalists, and to consist of men in extirpating the numerous banditti that infest different parts of Peninsula.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 3.
COLLECTION INTELLIGENCE.
CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.
Fed. 109
Dem. 152
Rep. 143
Magruder, 103
Maggard, 103
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Has returned Messrs. Merriott, Stewart, and Wyllie.—All democrats.
PRINCE GEORGES'S.
Yossile
Blanchard, 103
Spalding, 103
Maggard, 103
Maggard, 103
DELEGATES.
Total, 178
Rep. 178
Dem. 178
Magruder, 103
Maggard, 103
FEDERAL.
Total, 142
Rep. 142
Dem. 142
Magruder, 103
Maggard, 103
REPUBLICAN.
Total, 143
Rep. 143
Dem. 143
Magruder, 103
Maggard, 103

By the arrival, last night, of the schr. Olive Branch, capt. F. Maracibo, we learn, it was reported that Gen. Bol demanded a surrender of a military posts, and in consequence a refusal, had threatened to take the town immediately.

Of all the reigning monarchs of Europe, says a London paper, Charles John (Bernadotte) Sweden, excepted, has crowned.

New York.

The privateer ship (for Curioso, of New York) capt. by Capt. Jewitt, as spoken of by Fayal, having guage government ship and 200 men, which she on the 1st off St. Michael's, an engagement of an hour's quarters.

From the Albany State Sept. 11.

In our paper of to found an interesting account of a party of the summit of the White New Hampshire. These are the highest in the U being between 7 and 8000 the level of the ocean, is both difficult and dangerous, the sides of the mountain, of naked, rugged, and rocks, over which the obliged to climb his some ways. The last the 1st of August is at which they can be all, as they are the covered with snow.

From the New Hampshire Ascent of the White.

The following Gov. Maj. John W. Wilson—Admiral N. Barrard, Samuel A. J. Stuart, esquires; M. W. Perkins, Noyes, John Smith, of Lancaster, John Dodge, Captain of Gaidail, Vt. gain, esq. having made a visit to the tains, after electing, and making every arrangement for the out on the 31st July in the vicinity of they took with them Crawford as a guide, and commencing same day, got up camp before dark, ing the muster roll, none reported absent, list; and the comfort from their bed of excellent cheer, as commissary's stores, knapsacks and resupply march at the sound from the long and the travelling over moss was uncommon; although, but rather depressed by difficulty, the ascent was crony, and passing mount or Mount Madison, and refreshment at the arrived at the awful Washington, no time.

The limits of will not permit to upon the arrival spot they then dered the highest the vast illimitable fords in a clear hopes hereafter a particular do mountains and them, which at several years were surveys and additions.

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